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The Hongkong Telegraph

(ESTABLISHED 1881.)

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January 9, 1918. Temperature 6 a.m. 43° 2 p.m. 54°
Humidity 22° 25°

January 9, 1917. Temperature 6 a.m. 40° 2 p.m. 49°
Humidity 43° 52°

WEATHER FORECAST
FAIR.
Barometer 30.31.

7849 日十廿月一十

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 9, 1918.

三拜禮 號九月一英港香

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PER ANNUM.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

LAST YEAR'S OPERATIONS.

Why a General Offensive was Abandoned.

London, January 8.
The *Gazette* contains a despatch from Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig of 28,000 words, covering the operations in 1917 except those at Cambrai. He explains that a conference of the military heads of the Allies in November, 1916, arranged a plan for last year comprising offensives on all fronts. The British offensive in April was to be preparatory for a more decisive subsequent French operation, in the latter stages of which the British were to co-operate, but the events in Russia and the fact that the French offensive in Champagne met with very obstinate resistance necessarily modified the plan.

Sir Douglas Haig emphasises the immense handicap upon the British in the Battle of Arras by rain and snow. He says the effect thereof in the matter of bringing up the guns before the enemy was able to assemble his reserves was incalculable. Nevertheless, by May 9, 23 German Divisions were withdrawn. He explains it was in order to assist the French that the operations in Arras were continued. This necessarily greatly interfered with the preparations for the attack in Flanders. Speaking of the unprecedented magnitude of subterranean warfare at Messines, Sir Douglas Haig mentions that it was known that the enemy was driving a gallery under Hill 60, but by careful listening it was judged that if our offensive began at the date arranged the enemy's gallery would just fail to reach us, and this proved to be correct. He points out that the enemy did his utmost to prevent the advance in Flanders, using up no fewer than 78 Divisions on the operations. Nevertheless, it was the immense natural difficulties, accentuated by abnormally wet weather, rather than the magnitude of the enemy's resistance, which prevented the complete capture of Passchendaele Ridge. Time after time rain enforced lulls in the fighting, enabling a "practically beaten enemy" to reorganise and bring up reinforcements behind the sea of mud constituting his main protection. Sir Douglas Haig emphasises that owing to the necessity of taking over an additional line from the French we were very definitely handicapped in the Battle of Arras. This handicap was subsequently increased by the difficulty of obtaining adequate drafts, for a sufficiently long time prior to the Divisions' participation in battles, to enable the drafts to be assimilated into Divisions and the Divisions to be trained. "The general conditions of the struggle during 1917 were very different to those contemplated by the aforementioned Allied Military Conference. The great general simultaneous offensives then agreed upon did not materialise." The events in Russia enabled the Germans to bring forty fresh Divisions from the Russian to the Western Front. This, and the events in Italy, imposed a far heavier task on the Anglo-French than was anticipated. However, the British armies maintained vigorous and continuous offensives from April to November, except at short intervals due to weather or to complete the preparations. "It was the longest and most successfully sustained offensive of the war, yielding 59,000 prisoners, nearly 400 guns and 2,000 machine-guns. Therefore, without reckoning the possibilities which were opened up by the gains in Flanders, and without considering its effects on other theatres, there is every reason to be satisfied with the results achieved. The additional strength which the enemy obtained or may obtain from the events in Russia and Italy have already been largely discounted, and the ultimate destruction of the enemy's forces brought appreciably nearer." In the operations at Arras, Messines, Lens and Ypres, 131 German Divisions were defeated by less than half that number of British.

In paying a tribute to the artillery Sir Douglas Haig points out that at the Battle of Ypres the batteries were practically unprotected for month after month under a continuous bombardment of the gas and high explosives. He says that instances could be multiplied when a signal from the infantry for urgent artillery support and a warning that gas was coming were received simultaneously and the gunners discarded their masks and obeyed the infantry's call with the full knowledge of the consequences. As regards the Flying Corps, he mentions that long distance raiding has become a recognised part of the preparations for an infantry attack. Bombing aerodromes at great distances behind the enemy lines has become intensified. In several cases the enemy has thus been compelled to abandon particular aerodromes.

Reprisal raids on German towns are carried out whenever the weather permits. Sir Douglas Haig emphasises, however, that the enemy does not show any signs of relaxing his aerial efforts. Hence he lays stress on the need of a liberal supply of most efficient machines. He mentions that carrier pigeons have proved extremely valuable in conveying information from units to Headquarters and shows that the British are increasingly using gas, which is almost nightly discharged along the entire front.

THE WESTERN FRONT.

London, January 8.
Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—An enemy party raided a post in the neighbourhood of Flequieres, and one of our men is missing. There has been hostile artillery firing in the neighbourhoods of Bullecourt and Passchendaele.

London, January 8.
A French communique states:—Despite the intense cold and unfavourable weather, our pilots in December brilliantly maintained superiority. They destroyed or put out of action 78 enemy aeroplanes. We lost 19 machines during the month.

AUSTRALIAN CABINET RESIGNS.

London, January 8.
Reuter's correspondent at Melbourne states that the Hughes Cabinet has resigned and that Mr. Tindal has been summoned to form a new Ministry.

A BRITISH DESTROYER TORPEDOED.

London, January 8.
The Admiralty announces that a British destroyer has been torpedoed and sunk in the Mediterranean. Ten men were lost.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

THE BRITISH PREMIER'S SPEECH.

Further Expressions of Approval.

London, January 8.
Every hour brings fresh commendation for Mr. Lloyd George from the Dominions and the Allies. Nothing short of enthusiasm has been aroused in France, while the American Press picturesquely describes Britain as representing enlightened Christendom extending both hands towards Germany, one holding a very sharp sword and the other an olive branch.

The German Press comment is still most meagre. The Conservative *Berlin Post* declares that such terms are those of victor to vanquished.

Dutch Opinion.

London, January 8.
According to Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam, the Dutch comment on Mr. Lloyd George's speech reveals disappointment at the destruction of all hope of the Entente's participation in peace negotiations at present. The *Telegraaf* says that the peace the Entente wants is a peace satisfying everybody except those wishing to enrich themselves at the expense of other nationalities.

Endorsed by America.

London, January 8.
President Wilson has sent a message to Mr. Lloyd George warmly approving and emphatically endorsing his speech on behalf of himself and the American Government.

More German Press Comment.

London, January 8.
The German Press comments unfavourably on Mr. Lloyd George's speech. The *Frankfurter Zeitung*, the *Berlin Post* and the *Kreuzzeitung* assert that Mr. Lloyd George's terms are those of the victor. The *Rheinisch-Westfälische Zeitung* says that Mr. Lloyd George and the British Labour Party desire Alsace-Lorraine for France, and the German Colonies, Arabia, Syria and Palestine for Britain, and talk of an indemnity by Germany. It adds that it is a waste of words to reply. The *Berliner Courier* says the speech is an attempt to isolate Germany by intimidating her Allies. The *Tages Zeitung* expresses the opinion that peace is only attainable by the defeat of Britain.

The King of Bavaria, in a speech, declared:—"We must fight until the enemy accepts our conditions. The enemy's terms are exorbitant. Not an inch of German ground must be given up."

A German Lament.

London, January 8.
A well-known German military writer, General Liebert, in a significant article to the *Tagliche Rundschau*, points out that the world's balance of power at present greatly favours Britain, who could not only proceed to the completion of the Cape to Cairo line but the still more important overland route from Cairo to the Persian Gulf. General Liebert does not mention the possibility of a German military victory. He says:—"Whether Britain finally triumphs depends on her diplomatic skill at the Peace Conference, and hitherto British diplomacy has everywhere been victorious."

Austrian Views.

London, January 8.
Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam says that the Austrian newspapers regard Mr. Lloyd George's terms as those of victors to vanquished. The *Neue Freie Presse* says that the speech means that force shall decide. The *Neues Wiener Tageblatt* says that the speech shows that Britain does not desire peace. The *Reichspost* says that the speech is a useless contribution to a humanity which desires peace.

BRITISH PRISONERS FROM GERMANY.

Opinion that Food Shortage will Win War.

London, January 8.
The first batch of 235 officers and men and 370 civilians have landed at Boston (Lincolnshire) from Germany. An officer declared that food shortage in Germany will end the war. Ex-prisoners agreed that only parcels from England enabled them to live.

ARMY'S DEBT TO THE NAVY.

A Glowing Tribute by Sir Douglas Haig.

London, January 8.
Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reviewing last year's operations, pays a tribute to the Navy. He says:—"The Army owes a debt to the Navy which grows ever greater and is more deeply realised by the British Armies in France. As a result of its unceasing vigilance, the enemy's hope that unrestricted submarine warfare will hamper our operations in France and Flanders is signally disappointed. The immense quantities of ammunition and material required by the Army, and large numbers of men, continue to reach us with unfailing regularity."

THE MILITARY OUTLOOK.

Shanghai, January 8.
Mr. Philip Gibbs thinks that January will pass without any big battles, and possibly February also. Whenever the Germans attack a fearful price will be exacted, and it is possible that the German nation will refuse to counter-sign any order for the reckless expenditure of life.

THE MEAT SUPPLY.

London, January 8.
Provincial butchers have been licensed to buy only half as much meat as in October, the surplus to be sent to London.

EXPORT OF AMERICAN COAL.

London, January 8.
Reuter's correspondent at Washington says the Fuel Administration recommends that coal be only exported for war purposes or in exchange for commodities which the United States needs.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

BRITISH APPOINTMENTS IN AMERICA.

London, January 7.
The appointments of Lord Reading and Lord Northcliffe are officially confirmed. It is understood that Lord Reading has been appointed British High Commissioner to the United States, and will also take charge of the British War Mission to New York and Washington. Lord Northcliffe is remaining at the head of the British Mission to the United States in London.

Lord Northcliffe on being interviewed said that Lord Reading's appointment emphasised the most tremendous task of representing all British interests in the United States at a time when interdependence of each others war efforts assumed such a vast scale. He expressed the opinion that Lord Reading would be given full authority to act on his own initiative, as he possessed during his former visit. He would possess the good-will of the people and Government of the United States. Our combined establishments at Washington had grown so much that they would now make a most creditable showing in Whitehall.

It is officially announced that Sir Cecil Spring Rice is departing from Washington on leave. Lord Reading's appointment as High Commissioner will have the character of Ambassador on special mission, with full authority over all British Missions in the United States.

LAST YEAR'S LOSSES AND CAPTURES.

London, January 7.
The War Office states that the British captures in 1917 in the western theatre were: 73,131 prisoners and 531 guns; in Palestine 17,646 men and 108 guns; in Mesopotamia 15,944 and 124; in East Africa 6,728 and 18; in Salonika 1,055 and 0; total 114,544 and 781. The British losses in the western theatre were approximately: 27,500 prisoners and 168 guns; in Palestine 610 prisoners; in Mesopotamia 267; in East Africa 100 and Salonika 202; total 28,379 and 166.

NEW BRITISH MINEFIELDS.

London, January 7.
Lloyd's announces that two new British minefields, for protection of merchantmen against submarines, have been laid, covering practically the whole of the sea area between the Belgian coast, Dover and Folkestone. The British mine area off the coast of Jutland and the German seaboard has also been enlarged.

THE WESTERN FRONT.

London, January 7.
Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports: We repulsed a raid south-eastward of Ypres. Hostile artillery is active at Passchendaele. Our aeroplanes on Sunday fired 12,000 machine gun rounds on troops, transports and other targets, and dropped three tons of bombs on different objectives. We brought down six and drove two enemy machines. One of ours is missing.

MORE SILVER BULLETS.

London, January 7.
Last week's subscriptions to National War Bonds through the banks amounted to nearly £24,000,000, a record for one week. Up to the present over £211,000,000 has been subscribed through banks and over £11,000,000 through the Post Office. Up to December 29 over £137,000,000 was realised by the sale of War Savings Certificates.

SUCCESSFUL ALLIED AIR RAID.

Amsterdam, January 8.
A telegram from Karlsruhe dated January 4, reports Allied air attacks on Mannheim, Rastatt and Freiburg. The "Telegraaf" states that the big new flying camp at Orstakeron, and the Ghent-Lokern-Antwerp line have been greatly damaged in aerial attacks.

BRITISH ON ITALIAN FRONT.

London, January 7.
An Italian official message states: British and French batteries repeatedly shelled positions and rear-areas between Vidro, Pontedella and Grinla with excellent results. British patrols forced the Piave at some points.

THE ROCKEFELLER FOUNDATION.

New York, January 8.
Mr. Rockefeller has donated \$5,000,000 to the Rockefeller Foundation to meet the increasing expenditure on war work. Mr. Rockefeller's contributions to the Foundation total \$130,000,000.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE'S SPEECH.

Melbourne, January 8.
Mr. Hughes comments on Mr. Lloyd George's speech that both the tone and the terms were worthy of the hour and the man.

MORE EMPIRE HONOURS.

London, January 7.
Mr. J. J. Virgo has been made a Commander of the Order of the British Empire. Mr. Virgo has been National Field Secretary of the Young Men's Christian Association since 1915. He is an Australian and has made the interests of the Y.M.C.A. his life-work. He recently passed through Hongkong.

Sir John Furley, Mr. James Andrew Seddon, the lecturer, and Mr. James Parker, Labour Member of Parliament for Halifax, have been appointed Companions of Honour.

THE SILVER MARKET.

London, January 5.
Silver stands at 45. In tone the market is the same as yesterday.

AMERICAN TROOPS.

Under Storm of German Shells for Hours.

With the British Army in France, Saturday, Dec. 1.—American army engineers working in the region of Goussaucourt joined the fighting ranks of their British allies yesterday and helped to stem the onslaught which resulted in Goussaucourt being enveloped for a time.

Many of the Americans were caught in the German turning movement about Goussaucourt and only escaped death or capture by lying concealed for hours in shell holes until the British had succeeded in pushing the invaders back. Hundreds of other men from overseas were subjected to tremendous shell fire from enemy artillery and great quantities of gas shells were thrown in the territory where they were working.

The German attack was made with greatly superior numbers and every available man was needed on the British side to arrest its onward sweep. The Americans gave every ounce of their strength to this task, both as fighting men and as workers, and the important part which they played has drawn the highest praise from the British authorities.

Many of the engineers seized rifles and fought side by side with the Tommies throughout the bitter day and many scores of Americans last night were armed and sent forward as volunteers to do patrol work in the hospital zone before which a large army of Germans was encamped. One British general, in conversation with the correspondent to-night, spoke in the most glowing terms of the invaluable services rendered by the engineers.

"One cannot bestow any praise that is too high," he remarked emphatically.

Several trains operated by Americans were in the Goussaucourt section and hundreds of other Americans were in this territory when the Germans swept forward in masses toward the town. Many Americans working in the rear area immediately provided themselves with rifles and joined the hard pressed British or turned their hands to other important work.

The experiences of these men and of those who were caught behind the German advance probably surpasses anything which the American expeditionary force yet has encountered in the way of actual fighting.

One of the trains run by an American crew was west of Villers Guislain, which was the first place through which the Germans charged on the southern flank of the offensive. Shells suddenly began to fall about the engineers and almost immediately they saw a horde of gray coats charging toward them. The driver of the engine saw there was no time to linger and ran for a nearby shell hole. His four helpers sought similar shelter and they reached cover before they were seen by the Germans, although one of the crew was wounded slightly by a shell splinter. The five Americans lay in the shell hole for hours with the Germans all about, and only escaped after the British had counter-attacked and driven the enemy back.

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GENERAL NEWS.

Captain E. Hagen, of Tientsin, previously reported missing, is a prisoner of war.

General Leman.

General Leman, the defender of Liege, has been released by Germany and has gone to Switzerland.

Mr. Liang Chi-chiao.

We are authoritatively informed that the report that Mr. Liang Chi-chiao has gone to Shanghai is inaccurate. He is at present still in Tientsin. — *Peking Daily News.*

Death of Lieut. Cranston.

News has been received by cable of the death of Lieut. William Auld Cranston, second son of Mr. and Mrs. David Cranston, formerly of Shanghai. The deceased, who was 34 years of age and in the Royal Engineers, was killed in action.

The Militant Tachans' Inquiry.

The militant Tachans have addressed a joint telegram enquiring after the Government's plans with regard to the actual restoration of peace. They ask what their troops should do in case they are fired upon by the Southern troops, as the Government has issued a Declaration ordering the cessation of hostilities.

From the Lower Deck.

Commander T. J. S. Lyne, who is appointed to the Ganges, is the first officer in recent years to reach his present rank from the lower deck. While in command of the river boat Kinsha on this station he was commended by the Admiralty for valuable services rendered in connection with the protection he gave to foreigners and others.

Hankow's Christmas.

Hankow spent a very quiet Christmas. The weather was bright but a trifle on the too bold side. Numbers of the residents went away for the holidays to the hills or after the wily peasant. The services in the Churches were well-attended, and the recreation grounds saw the usual turn out of golfers and footballers. The native mind seems much more at rest on Christmas day although not specially "merry" was eminently peaceful. — *O.C. Post.*

False Pretence Case.

The false pretence case in the Mixed Court, in which Dr. Fischer's name has been so often mentioned, was concluded today, says the *Shanghai Mercury*, of December 28. Mr. Haskell, the defence, admitted that his client received the \$120 and \$80 respectively from Dr. Fischer's interpreter Lung Van-pian. The Court sentenced each of the accused to one month's imprisonment and ordered them to pay fines of \$120 and \$80 respectively—the money to be paid to complainant. An order was also made for the handing over of the \$120, \$80, paid into court by Dr. Fischer, to the complainant. The Court further directed that the four documents produced in the case, including the letter sent by Dr. Mei to King Van-pian, be handed over to the President of the American Bar Association.

Mad Throwing.

In reply to an attack made by his Chief of Staff on his character, (says the *Peking Daily News*), General Feng Yu-shiang has issued the following circular telegram: "I was surprised to notice in the newspapers the circular telegram issued by Mr. Chin Ping, my former Chief of Staff. He has been my acquaintance for a number of years. I once requested him to come to my Brigade to hold the important post of Chief of Staff. Unfortunately, his mother died and he accepted the post, and since then he has been known to be out of his mind. Consequently, I have no desire to give him any appointment, and for this reason he has been spreading rumors and slanders against me. As his name has become more and more prominent in the light of his mad actions, I thought it my duty to issue this circular telegram to clear up the matter." — *Peking Daily News.*



A French magazine which has occupied itself very eloquently lately in discussing the idiocy and coarseness of "Les Tommies" and "Les Sammies," as it calls the British and American soldiers now in France, has presented its readers with the surprising "discovery" that in the affectionate shorthand of an English letter crosses stand for kisses! We have as a nation been in the habit of bewailing our insular ignorance of France and things French. At any rate, this item of information should comfort us with its suggestion that the French are in some respects reciprocally in a no more enlightened condition than ourselves. But the same journal has another piece of information to impart which, if it is authentic, is certainly news. Before the war we are informed, the English soldier was in the habit of writing on the flap of his envelope the letters S.W.A.K., which we were informed, stood for "Sealed with a kiss." Since the institution of the field censorship it appears that this practice has been discontinued on obvious grounds of sentiment.

THE WORKERS' PARADISE.

Labour and the Future.

M. P. Willcocks writes in the *Daily News* as follows:—

I once saw in a shop window a ghastly notice. It was "Mangling done down the passage." Such a legend might surely nowadays be adopted as a Press motto. There is, for instance, so much mangling going on at the moment over industrial unrest that this emblem is fast becoming a sort of mysterious King Charles's head. And this is unnecessary as well as dangerous. It was Disraeli who went to the root of the matter when he spoke of "the two nations." For industrial unrest is, of course, no product of the Great War, though it has been intensified by that event. It is, however, (in its modern and urgent form) the offspring of the machine.

There have been many classifications of the two nations. One calls them the Haves and the Have-nots, while a contemporary journalist divides them into those who work for the State, either as employers or employees in controlled firms, and those who are free of it. But this is a cross-classification, since the forces of Labour belong to both categories, railwaymen and miners being in State employ, and textiles and potteries being State-free trades. A very different dividing line is the one known mainly to the worker himself. He will not at first put it into words, but if you probe deep, you will find it. It is that between those who serve the machine and those who are free of it, either because they are exploiting machinery for their own benefit, or are getting their living in the old free human way, as most professionals do. But now even agriculture and medicine are coming under the machine. Also, if we extend the term machine to cover all systems which use men as mere cogs in an organisation, for the purpose of producing effects apart from the worker's own individual well-being, we have the final expression of what, to the worker, is tyranny. The two nations, then, are the slaves of the machine and the masters of it; and until the two nations are merged in one, that is, until there is no class left which the machine does not serve, there will continue to be industrial unrest.

Live mentally with the worker and you will find that old and young have seen a vision of some unknown good on which they would lay hands. This is not a mere paradise of high wages and short hours. That first, of course, but as a means only to something quite different. There is among them now a word to conjure with. It is repeated as a charm, and it is education. They could not tell you exactly what they mean by it; but the wisest of them know one thing: that they do not desire education merely that they may be more efficient parts of any machine whatever, whether that machine be a State or a power-loom. They feel that there is a mighty Change at the door, that there is coming, or should be, a Better Time than mankind has known before, and that, materially, the agent of that Change is science. For no one, except the scientist, knows better than the skilled engineer what machinery could do, if it were properly used, to ease and beautify life.

With what concrete imaginings is the mind of the worker now busy? First, with the new town that is to have electric power which, being worked by natural sources, shall be able to give free transit to all and to supply heat and light to all houses, thus removing at a stroke the weary drudgery of the woman, and feeding the factories that ring the town, with outside them, a circle of farms, so that town and country may enter into a partnership of understanding. He looks for enormous shortening of the hours of labour, down as low, in some cases, as a four-hour day. The only slave shall be the machine itself, and that shall work, if we wish, twenty-four hours out of the twenty-four, being served by many short shifts, so solving at a stroke the twin problems of industrial slavery and unemployment.

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This is the rough basis of the workers scheme of reconstruction. It may come without struggle—that depends on the good-will of "the two nations" to one another—or with it. But come it must. And whatever changes it may bring in the lives of the employing class will be more than repaid to them by the world of trust and freedom into which their children will be born. For the worker who has a practical knowledge of science realises, as many middle-class people do not, that we are on the eve of another leap forward in industry comparable only to the advance made in the first part of the nineteenth century. We shall solve many of the problems of distribution by turning from railway to airway; by the application of science to agriculture and of atomic energy to industry we shall produce on a scale that baffles all measurement by present ratios. But he is not minded to see what the nineteenth century saw—the greater part of these blessings pass him by, while his children enter into the prison houses of an immensely increased, because an immensely more scientific, speeding up. He has learnt in Flanders what the destructive machine can do with men; he has been learning slowly for a century, so that the knowledge has eaten into his blood and bones, what the machinery of production has done for him and his children.

As first contact I could not understand the ingrained distrust of the worker for the employer, as a class. So deep is this sometimes that it can only be compared with another instinctive horror, that of the woman for the snake. But when I read Industrial History as it is written to-day, I understood. I saw the tale of the flinging of the workers' children to the Moloch of the machine, of the anti-combination laws which turned the reformers into felons, of the assessment by employer magistrates of wages at a rate so low that the toilers had to be fed by the Poor Law. To the leisure class to-day this is, of course, but a story of long ago. We don't care pauper children to the factory as food for the machine, we have Labour Magistrates and the Triple Alliance of Labour as a sky sign in the heavens. Neither does the worker keep actual count of this story, but the memory of it lives in his blood like a half-quiescent germ. And every time he is treated unjustly this germ of distrust becomes active again. And always present are his "conditions": the housing scandals reported on by the Commission, his one million cripple children that are the fruit of their parents' poverty, his cramped environment so that for the average worker a journey on the Continent is as hard as the passage of a rich man through the eye of a needle. And so the Whitley Report, even, is regarded with suspicion. The lion lies down with the lamb? Surely not, they say. Yet the gulf must be bridged between "the two nations," for only so can we avert revolution. And one thing is perfectly certain—no one ever built a bridge who went half-heartedly to work on it.

Allice Memorial Hospital.

The Hon. Treasurer of the Allice Memorial and Affiliated Hospitals begs to acknowledge with thanks the following donation—to the funds of the Hospital:—Chinese Entertainment per Mr. Chan-kang U, \$500.

THE SUBMARINE CRUISER.

Now, an Accomplished Fact.

The naval expert of the *Daily News* writes:—Hitherto regarded with some scepticism, the super-submarine by which is usually understood a vessel in the neighbourhood of 5,000 tons as compared with 800 of our E class—seems now to have passed definitely out of the hypothetical stage, for it has been stated recently by Admiral William S. Benson, Chief of Operations in the U.S. Navy Department, that Germany is believed to have such boats in service.

What the characteristics of these craft may be we do not know. In his speech at Sheffield recently Admiral Jellicoe is reported to have stated that the latest German submarines can steam on the surface "between 18 and 40 knots." The First Sea Lord added that modern boats could remain under water for 48 hours without coming to the surface, that they could fire with considerable accuracy while showing only three inches of periscope above the water. These features alone would necessitate dimensions considerably above those of the submarine standards of pre-war days, especially when coupled with armaments occasionally comprising two guns of about five inches calibre and two or more machine-guns.

The credit for designing the first 5,600-ton submarine rests with a Russian engineer named Shuravitz, and it is remarkable how the characteristics of his suggested ship have been repeated over and over again in reports of Germany's alleged doings since the beginning of the war. Shuravitz's design first saw the light in 1911, and these were its principal details:

Length ... 400ft.
Tonnage on surface ... 4,500
Tonnage submerged ... 5,435
Horse-power on surface 18,000
Max. speed on surface 25 knots.
Max. speed submerged 14 knots.
Radius of action at 11 knots 18,500 miles.
Armament: Five 4 7-in. guns, 30 torpedo tubes, 120 mines.

In the summer of 1916 it was reported that Germany was building submarines which approximated closely to the Shuravitz design, and one wonders whether this was actually so or whether someone was making a profit out of his knowledge of the original Russian design.

When it was suggested recently that the attack on the North Sea convoy might have been made by submarine cruisers, an official of the Admiralty was reported as saying that there was "no knowledge" of such vessels being in existence. On the other hand a representative of Reuters was told by "a high British naval authority" early in September: "There are evidences that larger U-boats—approximately, to a cruiser type—are being turned out" (by the Germans).

In many ways the increasing size of the submarine must change the problem confronting our own authorities, and it must be presumed that the increase was anticipated and has been provided for.

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

POULTRY.

OUR

HOUSE FED CARONS

AND

CHICKENS

ARE THE BEST IN THE EAST

—:O:—

TENDER EATING, DELICATE
FLAVOUR---TRY THEM.

CANTON NEWS.

Some Sequels to the Bombardment.

Our Canton correspondent writes under date of January 8 as follows:—

In reply to telegrams from the Tachun, Admiral Ohing Pih-kwong and Dr. Wu Ting-fang regarding the bombardment, Lt. Wing-ting has urged them all to do their best to maintain order and avoid differences between the parties. The Tachun, after receiving the telegram, sent a representative to see Lak on important matters.

Li Fook-lam, the Commander in Ho nam, has reduced the number of Dr. Sun's bodyguard and distributed them for patrol purposes.

Dr. Sun's party has proposed that the Generalissimo should be requested to be Commander-in-Chief of the expeditionary army for Fokien, so that his military ability may be displayed.

Further information in regard to the general meeting in the Tachun's yamen states that the Tachun first explained that he had previously understood what would happen, therefore he ordered that the fire should not be returned. It was all Dr. Sun's action and he (the Tachun) requested those present to propose what he should do in future for the sake of the people. A gentleman replied that measures must be taken to prevent Dr. Sun from causing further trouble, but as no-one supported this proposal, the majority declared that if the Tachun would be responsible for the welfare of the place they will say nothing. The meeting then terminated.

Admiral Ohing Pih-kwong intends to issue a notice that his squadron will not fire a single shot without his orders.

The Tachun has ordered the commanders of all forts, not to allow any warship to pass out unless they have been previously notified by him or the Admiral's orders. He has despatched four torpedo boats to patrol outside of the Boos Tigris Fort.

JUST ONE AFTER DINNER

will prevent that uncomfortable heavy feeling and aid digestion. Two taken at bed time dispel Constipation as gently as nature next morning.

PINKETTES

cure Bileousness, Sick Headaches, Liverishness, clear the complexion and sweeten the breath. Of all chemists, or post free for 60 cents the phial, from Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 98 Nassau Road, Shanghai.

Bishop Fozzard.

We are informed that the Right Rev. Bishop D. Pozzoni left the Colony this morning on an urgent visit to Hoi-fung and the surrounding district.

CORRESPONDENCE.

(The opinions expressed by correspondents are not necessarily those of the "Hongkong Telegraph.")

WAR SAVINGS.

(To the Editor of the "Hongkong Telegraph.")

Sir,—It is with much pleasure that we are able to announce that arrangements have been made whereby members' further subscriptions to the Hongkong and South China War Savings Association will, until further notice, be invested in the "War Loans Investment Trust of Malaya" yielding interest at six per cent. instead of in 5 per cent. National War Bonds.

Yours etc.,
UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY
OF CANTON, LTD.
Hon. Secretaries.
Hongkong, Jan. 9, 1918.

TO-DAY'S
ADVERTISEMENTS.

HILLARD MATCH
AT
The Victoria Recreation Club
Sergt. PITT, H.K.P.
Gr. LORD, R.G.A.
in 600 up, on
FRIDAY 11th inst., 9 P.M.
Admission \$1, Reserved Seats \$2.
Booking at ANDERSON'S.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—No. 42, ROBINSON ROAD, Hongkong (7 Rooms, etc.) Apply to—G. PIERCE, at the above address.

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WALTZES:

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"TESORO MIO" "MODESTY"
"DESTINY" "YEUX TURQUOISES"

"TO-NIGHT'S THE NIGHT."

ETC., ETC., ETC.

SEE WINDOW

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THE TOP NOTCH.

"King George IV" Scotch Whisky.



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For PASSAGE RATES, HAND-BOOKS, FREIGHTS, DATES OF SAILING, ETC., apply to:—

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s office
Hongkong, 1st April, 1917.E. V. D. Parr,
Superintendent.

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One, Two and Three-room Suites with Private Bath.

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SHANGHAI...Shantung...10th Jan. at 3 p.m.

SWATOW & BANGKOK...Chinhua...11th Jan.

SHANGHAI...Yingchow...12th Jan. at 3 p.m.

SHANGHAI...Suyang...15th Jan. at 3 p.m.

SHANGHAI...Sinkiang...17th Jan. at 3 p.m.

SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAILS AND CARGO.

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Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular scheduled service between

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Steamer. From. Expected in or about. Will leave on or about. For

Tjitaroom. Amoy. In port. 9th Jan. Java

Tjilatjap. Java & M'sar. In port. 13th Jan. Kobe

Tjikini. Java. 21st Jan. 27th Jan. Shanghai

Tjimanck. Amoy. 21st Jan. 24th Jan. Java

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For Steamship. On

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HAIPHONG...Taisang. Fri. 11th Jan. at 7 a.m.

MANILA...Loongsang. Fri. 11th Jan. at 3 p.m.

MANILA...Yuensang. Fri. 18th Jan. at 3 p.m.

SANDAKAN...Mausang. Tues. 22nd Jan. at noon.

HAIPHONG...Taksang. Tues. 22nd Jan. at 7 a.m.

CALCUTTA LINE—Three sailings per month from Hongkong to Calcutta

DEPTH BOMBS

L. W. DYER, U.S. MARSHAL, ROOMING HOUSE, BOSTON

STOP PRESS TELEGRAMS.

ON THE WESTERN FRONT.

London, January 8.

A French communique states:—After a lively bombardment, the enemy attempted to approach our lines in the region of Bethincourt on the left of the Meuse. Our fire broke up the attempt and inflicted loss on the assailants. Six enemy aeroplanes were brought down or seriously damaged. Our air squadrons heavily bombed during the night aniline works at Ludwigshafen, the railway station at Freiburg-im-Breisgau, an aerodrome at Neubreisbach and factories at Rombach, Masieres and Hagendingen.

A German wireless official message states:—We repulsed an English attack east of Bellecourt.

FRESH SUCCESSES IN ITALY.

London, January 8.

A British Italian official message states:—Our artillery had several successes during the past week and the success in the air was well maintained. We destroyed eight machines and drove down two others. One of our machines was lost. We carried out several successful raids on aerodromes. There was much snow yesterday.

A German official message says:—There was violent enemy surprise artillery firing all-day long at Monte Asolone and north of Vidor.

EXPLOITS OF THE MOEWE.

The Captain's Story.

From time to time we have seen a few extracts from the account which Count zu Dohna-Schlobien published of the exploits of the raider Moeve, but now for the first time a copy of his "Moevenbuch," as he calls it, is available. It is a book that one reads with mixed feelings; but, take it all in all, it leaves a very bad taste in the mouth.

The orders given before the start were: "To lay mines at various places off the enemy coast, then a raiding campaign" (Kreuzerriegel fahen). The Count pays an unconscious tribute to his chief enemy by saying he had to have recourse to "Mimikry" (note the k), and describes with gusto the way in which the Moeve was disguised. The first coat of paint was washed off by a rain storm, and the Moeve looked like a "floating zeppelin." With amazing good fortune the Moeve evaded British patrols even in the sunniest weather. His comment is characteristic: "The English are, after all, obviously nicer people than we are in general inclined to assume."

A gale on New Year's Day, 1918, delayed the work of mine-laying, but it was completed soon afterwards, and it suggests the following reflections:—

"Wait and see, you all-too-confident rulers of the ocean, what perhaps the very near future has in store for you. With the fall of the last mine the first appointed minefield is successfully completed, and who knows but that in a very short time the first gull's egg (Moevenegg) will have its effect?"

Another gale nearly drove the Moeve back on the her own minefield, but "the good German God" intervened.

Another revelation of the captain's less pleasing self comes in the passage:—

"For twelve days we have cruised in English waters, and no one has disturbed us. Only a single auxiliary cruiser did we see, and even about her we can't be quite sure whether she really was one. Did the bad weather perhaps keep the brave British sentinels of the sea from their post? In Nelson's time they say things were different."

We now come to the descriptions of the various sinkings. He tells us how the first thing he did on sighting a ship was to try to find out whether she carried a wireless installation. If she did the first shot was meant for it, and before shooting at it he started "chattering wildly" himself, so that nobody could understand the other's message.

When he sights the Appam he is overjoyed, and says:—

"That such a huge ship should carry a valuable cargo it is safe to assume; but also that in accordance with the criminal practice of the English she is armed with guns, the use of which would be fraught with the most serious consequences for the ships, and more particularly for the passengers."

We have heard this before, but it is useful to know that it is not only a strictly censorial press that talks in this strain. It is still

more useful to have the Count's confession that he only showed consideration to Sir Edward Meredith and Mr. James because he had been told by the German prisoners on board the Appam that they had treated the Germans in Sierra Leone and Nigeria well, thus proving "an honourable exception" to the general run of British administrators.

The account of the fight with the Olan McTavish agrees with what we already know of it. The Count's heart—like that of his Emperor at Louvain—bleeds for the sailors who were killed. When he spoke to the captain he "read him a severe lecture" about his "criminal recklessness" in trying to defend himself. The captain's answer was the one that every good British sailor would have given, and here we have a somewhat astonishing confession: "I must confess that I liked the sturdy frankness with which the old Scotch sea-dog defended his point of view. I shook him by the hand, and admitted that in his place I should probably have done likewise. I still think so to-day."

A few lines lower down he repeats, seemingly, of his kindly thoughts of the captain of the Olan McTavish, and he concludes his exposition of Sea Law with the remark, "Anyway, I don't think he wept a tear over the dead Indians. They are, after all, only coloured, not white Englishmen."

He has a good deal to say, by the way, about Indians. They welcomed the German allies of the Commander of the Faithful as brethren, and complained bitterly of English cruelty and so forth. This is, of course, for home consumption.

The story of the way in which the Moeve took in coal at sea from the Corbridge, which was one of her earliest captures, is new to us, and new, too, is the account of the escape of the Westburn from capture by a British cruiser, owing to the sinking of the cruiser just outside the harbour of Tenerife. The Westburn had just discharged her cargo of prisoners, mostly English.

The arrival of the Appam in an American port, and the presence of the Westburn at Tenerife, made it impossible for the Moeve to keep the seas. Moreover, we are told, the British Intelligence Department is perfect. So she made for home. She had several narrow escapes from capture, but for obvious reasons we are not told much about them. How the Moeve reached Heligoland escorted by warships, and with the house flags of the ships she had sunk and captured flying on the foremast, we know from other sources.

A few human touches. The crossing of the line was celebrated in the traditional fashion. The Germans taken over from the Appam were treated to sparkling Moselle. The Emperor sent a wireless message to the Moeve telling the Count that he could distribute fifty Iron Crosses among the crew. The Count's greatest regret during the cruise was the loss of 1,000 cases of Pomery on board the Maroni. The taking over of a large quantity of eggs and excellent cheese was a poor compensation. Bills of fare from the Appam before and after capture are reproduced. The first contains 21 items; the second consists of macaroni, bread and butter, tea, and a K in the Daily News.

GERMANY COUNTS THE ODDS.

Press Comment on the Military Outlook.

Whistling to keep their courage up, the German strategists are looking forward to the spring with no little apprehension, and we find a certain uneasiness reflected in the press, although war comments and forecasts remain as bombastic as before. The successes in Italy seem to have put new enthusiasm into the Germans, but they still regard the Western front as the vital theatre of operations.

The military expert of the Frankfurter Zeitung still clings to the "strategic retreat" theory and solemnly assures us that wherever ground has been yielded in Belgium it was "in accordance with Hindenburg's plans." This expert can not conceive how any sane writer can see in these "minor successes" any indication that Germany's position in Belgium is in the least weakened. He says:—

"If this English argument is taken seriously into consideration, one can understand how it is possible for the Entente press to be so childish to-day as to make such a noise about every few kilometres regained in Flanders, we Germans, on the other hand, have long been able to adopt as our principle that whoever wants to understand the strategy of this war and German leadership can put sector maps and compasses aside. The only point worth worrying about is whether a break-through succeeds or not."

This expert, however, sees quite clearly that the Flanders front next spring is going to be no bed of roses. He says it is impossible for the Entente to find a "way round," and proceeds to discuss the possibility of a "way over."

"It is certain that the Entente are making gigantic efforts to prepare and support a new offensive next year, with bombing attacks which will leave everything that has been done hitherto far behind. Nor is there any doubt that the Entente are placing the greatest reliance on the aid of the Americans in this respect. We do not doubt that the technique will effect very great things in this new branch of warfare, but this, too, has its limits, and the first and most important limit will be the German counter-measures. . . . To sum up, the strategic problem of the Entente has simplified and at the same time has increased to one of the greatest difficulty. Eastern possibilities have disappeared, and the forcible solution of the strategic problems of the West is scarcely imaginable. The hope of success in Flanders overlooks the wealth of Hindenburg's strategic ideas."

Another leading organ of German opinion is equally confident that we are fighting a losing battle. The Kolnische Zeitung with triumphant gesture points to Italy, and then proceeds to examine the situation on other fronts. It says:—

"In the West the tremendous English gamble of men and guns and the desperate efforts of the French show no success in effecting the desired breach through which an Anglo-French victory might march. In the East Russia has suffered a blow which once more makes her general situation as unfavourable as ever it was, for now that we dominate the Baltic we can exert a new pressure of the greatest weight upon Russia without the Entente being able to alter the situation. Thus the paralysis of the enemy league continues and all its hopes of being able to stop this paralysis by strong counter-pressure are vain, in spite of the superiority in numbers and material. Even in this fourth year of war, moral and intellectual factors retain their superiority over mechanical and numerical factors—that is to say, the Entente remains the weaker party."

How our European Allies can be so fatuous as to believe that we can help them in an insupportable mystery to the German mind. In a pitying paragraph, the Kolnische Zeitung remarks:—

"If the English press, in spite of this clear military and economic situation, is to-day

NEW YEAR'S DAY.

Official Celebrations at Macao.

The O Progresso of Macao, in its issue of the 6th instant, gives the following account of the official celebrations held there on New Year's Day:—

New Year's Day was celebrated at Government House in Macao with unusual brilliancy. In the morning at 11 o'clock, there took place at Government House the distribution of cakes and toys to the poor children of Macao, who went there accompanied by the clergy of the parishes of the city.

His Excellency the Governor and Madame Vieira de Mattos presided at the distribution, which was made by their little daughter, the little ones being treated with the utmost kindness and thus being afforded the pleasure of also celebrating the coming of the New Year. It was an initiative worthy of all sympathy and which, fashioned after the custom of giving a treat to the poor without the character of public alms—which always prejudices gifts of this nature—left a touching impression on the few persons who were present at the act and who were able to enjoy the simple and enchanting gladness that was depicted on the faces of the little ones who had gathered at Government House.

At 3.15 p.m., His Excellency the Governor received the compliments of the members of the Municipal Council, and a reception was immediately afterwards held of all civil and military functionaries and other inhabitants of the colony who had called in great numbers to pay His Excellency their respects.

Following the reception, which was held in the State Hall, His Excellency and Madame Vieira de Mattos gave a tea-party to persons of their acquaintance, which was largely attended, and it was a matter of general comment that the extremely artistic ornamentation of the table. Many ladies and gentlemen were present.

His Lordship the Bishop was also present at both the reception and distribution of cakes and toys, his call being returned by His Excellency the Governor on the same day.

His Excellency and Madame Vieira de Mattos were exceedingly kind to all their guests, who left delighted with the amiable attentions bestowed, without distinction, upon every one of them.

Billiards.

At the V.R.C. at 9 o'clock on Friday night the new billiard table will be opened, when Sergt. Pitt and Gannor Lord meet in a match of 600 up.

economic situation, is to-day relapsing into that tone about war-aims which it adopted at the beginning, and if the Entente repudiate in the most impolitic fashion everything that has been done to prepare the way to an understanding, the real reason of this attitude—as is proved by the exuberant reports of Wilson's war-preparations, which are pouring over just now from America—is the hope that American help is still capable of so improving a situation that has gone wrong for three years that something like a good political result, at least for England and France, would ensue. . . . We know that even in the coming offensive and with the arrival of American help, the general situation will not change in favour of our enemies, if only because the utmost that the United States can achieve will be balanced by the increasing weakness of the Entente—quite apart from the submarine war—which will draw a steady line through the American calculations. . . . Thus the newest hopes of the Entente will end in just as immense a failure as their former hopes and they are only postponing what must come at last—the peace of give and take and of agreement upon the basis of right and fairness, which will give us what we have long won the right to claim."



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AGENTS



POLICE RESERVE ORDERS.

Orders issued by to-day Mr. R. O. Jenkin, D. S. P. (R.), state:—

Musketry.
No. 4 Platoon will attend at Headquarters Club on Friday, January 11, at 5.30 p.m. Uniform optional.

Disciplinary Board.
The sitting of the Board ordered for Tuesday, January 8, will take place on Thursday, January 10, at 5.30 p.m.

Band and Orchestra Practices.
Band—Friday, January 11; Friday, January 18; Wednesday, January 23; and Tuesday, January 29.

Orchestra. Monday, January 14, 21 and 28.
Clarinet Class. Tuesday, January 15, and Friday, January 25.

Parades. Central 5.30 p.m. Thursday, January 10.—No. 1 Section.
Friday, January 11.—Nos. 5 and 6 Platoons.

Anniversary.
An informal meeting of all Superintendents and Inspectors (other than those on duty) is called for 8 p.m. on Thursday, January 10, in the Mess Room at Headquarters Club to discuss with the D.S.P.R. the recognition of the 3rd anniversary of the formation of the Force.

Accidentally Killed.
A Chinese, aged 56 years, was accidentally killed near Mount Path, Kennedy Road, yesterday by a quantity of earth and stones sliding from a new building site, burying the deceased. Although the man was quickly dug out by earth coolies at work on the spot, life was found to be extinct.

Wanted.
The Nagasaki Press of 25th inst. says:—Mr. Garneiro, the Portuguese stock broker of Shanghai, who is accused of having embezzled big sums of money from clients, and was reported to have been arrested at Moji, is still at large apparently, as he has made a short visit to Nagasaki to visit his alleged accomplices. Probably extradition proceedings have not yet been instituted.

INDIAN REFORMS.

Mr. Montagu Kept Busy.

Calcutta, December 19.—The Viceroy and Mr. Montagu received this evening a deputation from the Mughayr Loyalist League. The Hon. Mr. Kumar Sivasadan Prasad Singh read the address, which approved of the present system of administration, and was opposed to any violent change. The address strongly condemned the conduct of the Hindus in the Bihar Riots, and said that the reason for the riots was that the ignorant classes of Hindus had thought that Home Rule meant that, where the Hindus were in the majority, they were entitled to prevent the Moslems from doing things repugnant to their feelings. The address, however, urged for a larger share in the responsibilities of administration, greater facilities for education, non-official chairman for District Boards, and the revival of the system of village administration for the settlement of petty disputes.

Calcutta, 11th December.—The Viceroy and Mr. Montagu received this morning two all-India deputations, and two deputations from Bihar and Orissa.

The Maharaja of Darbhanga read the address of the Zemindars and Landholders of all India, urging suitable representation for the landed aristocracy in the contemplated Council of the Empire, adequate representation on the suggested enlarged Council, substantial powers for the Government of India with regard to fiscal and financial matters. The address also suggested the constitution of a second Chamber in the Imperial and Provincial Councils, the Chamber to be composed of representative members of the landed aristocracy and men of outstanding position in the commercial and industrial world, as also those tried and experienced in the service of the Empire. The address further urged that legislation should ever be permitted to impinge upon fundamental rights or unalienable privileges granted to landholders under the permanent settlement; acceptance of the suggestion of the Press, and the suggestion of

"COURT CARDS."

The Farewell Season.

An event of great importance in theatrical circles is the return visit of Edgar Warwick's pack, the "Court Cards," who commenced their farewell season at the Theatre Royal on Saturday, January 5. There is a happy variety about a merry little band like the "Court Cards" who never fails to make a big appeal to every grade of amusement-lover.

Mr. Warwick gauged the public taste to a nicety when he hit on the "Court Cards" and with every card a trump is made a misdeed, yet if there is one thing more prominently than another in the entertainment given by the "Court Cards" it is the way they all play together. Each in his or her own particular way is a specialist, but all are alike in appearing to be what, no doubt, they are, members of an extremely good pack of cards.

Individually and collectively the "Court Cards" are first class artists. Novelty is the spice that adds success to the entertainment nowadays, and it is this peculiar spice that Mr. Edgar Warwick's "Court Cards" bring with them in their brilliant entertainments. The booking is at Montagu and Co.

amusements and commotions in the Army were also urged.

The Maharaja of Darbhanga also led the all-India Zemindars and Landholders' deputation, and the Bihar

The Raj of Kunkur, and the address of the United India Conference of Ontario, which urged that all Indian people should be kept under one separate Provincial administration. In the afternoon the Viceroy and Mr. Montagu received deputations from the All-India Conference of India, Orissa, the Hon. Mr. M. A. Chatterjee, the address which urged that the interests of the Indian Christian Community should be adequately represented in the new councils, and that a set of representative institutions be introduced in each district by which people would exercise control over matters connected with education, sanitation, and other public affairs, and that for the improvement of the

